

# The Weekly Louisianian.

"REPUBLICAN AT ALL TIMES, AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES."

VOLUME 2.

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## The Louisianian.

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Wm. G. BROWN, Editor.

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## PROSPECTUS

OF THE  
**Louisianian.**

In the endeavor to establish another Republican journal in New Orleans, the proprietors of the LOUISIANIAN, propose to fill a necessity which has long existed. In the transition state of this people, in their struggling efforts to attain that position in the Body Politic, which we conceive to be their right, it is regarded that much information, guidance, encouragement, counsel and reproof have been lost, in consequence of the lack of a medium, through which these deficiencies might be supplied. We shall strive to make the LOUISIANIAN a desideratum in these respects.

## POLICY.

Our motto indicates, the LOUISIANIAN shall be "Republican at all times and under all circumstances." We shall advocate the security and enjoyment of broad civil liberty, the absolute equality of all men before the law, and an impartial distribution of honor and patronage to all who merit it. Desirous of allaying animosities, of promoting harmony and union among all classes and between all interests, we shall advocate the removal of all political disabilities, foster kindness and forbearance, where malignity and resentment reigned, and seek for peace and justice where wrong and oppression prevailed. Thus united in aims and objects, we shall conserve our best interests, elevate our noblest, to an enviable position among the sister States, by the development of their illimitable resources, and secure the full benefits of the mighty changes in the history and condition of the people and the Country.

## TAXATION.

We shall support the doctrine of an equitable division of taxation among all classes, a faithful collection of the revenues, economy in the expenditures, conformably with the exigencies of the State or Country and the discharge of every legitimate obligation.

## EDUCATION.

We shall sustain the carrying out of the provisions of the act establishing a common school system, and urge as a paramount duty the education of our youth, as vitally connected with the stability of a Republican Government.

## FINAL.

By a generous, manly, independent, and judicious conduct, we shall strive to secure our paper, from an ephemeral, and temporary existence, and establish it upon a basis, that if we merit "command," we shall at all times "deserve" success.

ALBERT EYRICH,

Bookeller and Stationer

130 CANAL STREET,

New Orleans, Louisiana.

## POLITICAL NOTICES.

ROOMS REGULAR REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

New Orleans, June 26, 1872.

CALL FOR THE ELECTION OF AN ADDITIONAL delegate to the adjourned session of the Republican State Convention, to meet August 9, 1872, at the Mechanics' Institute, city of New Orleans, at 12 M., pursuant to the following resolution, adopted by the State Convention, held June 19, 1872, at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, to wit:

Resolved, That the State Central Committee be authorized to call upon the different parish organizations to double the number of their delegates to the convention to meet on August 9th.

I do hereby issue this my call to the various Republican Parish Committees throughout the State to immediately take the necessary steps for holding elections for an additional number of delegates to the adjourned session of the Republican State Convention, to meet in Mechanics' Institute, New Orleans, August 9, 1872.

The object of this Convention is to nominate a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor of Public Accounts, Attorney General and Representatives in Congress, and to transact such other business as may come before it.

The additional representation in said Convention shall be as follows, viz:

Parishes.	No. of Del.
Assumption.	4
Avoyelles.	3
Beauregard.	2
Baton Rouge.	4
Bossier.	2
Bienville.	2
Calcasieu.	2
Cameron.	2
Catahoula.	2
Concordia.	2
Caddo.	2
Carroll.	2
Claiborne.	2
De Soto.	2
Feliciana, East.	2
Feliciana, West.	2
Franklin.	2
Grant.	2
Iberia.	2
Iberville.	2
Jackson.	2
Jefferson.	2
Lafayette.	2
Livingston.	2
Louisiana.	2
Madison.	2
Natchitoches.	2
Orleans.	2
Ouachita.	2
Plaquemine.	2
Pontchartraine.	2
Rapides.	2
St. Bernard.	2
St. Charles.	2
St. James.	2
St. Landry.	2
St. Mary.	2
Tangipahoa.	2
Tensas.	2
Union.	2
Vermilion.	2
Red River.	2
Vernon.	2
St. Tammany.	2
Washington.	2
Webster.	2
Orleans—First Ward.	2
Second Ward.	2
Third Ward.	2
Fourth Ward.	2
Fifth Ward.	2
Sixth Ward.	2
Seventh Ward.	2
Eighth Ward.	2
Ninth Ward.	2
Tenth Ward.	2
Eleventh Ward.	2
Twelfth Ward.	2
Thirteenth Ward.	2
Fourteenth Ward.	2
Right Bank.	2

And I do hereby recommend that the various clubs throughout the State should immediately proceed to enroll their members and to adopt by-laws providing that none shall participate in the business or elections of the primary organizations, except such as are enrolled members.

By order of the Committee.

HUGH J. CAMPBELL,

President Republican State Central Committee

Attest:

WILLIAM G. BROWN, Secretary.

Republican papers throughout the State are requested to copy.

## HEADQUARTERS STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE REGULAR REPUBLICAN PARTY OF LOUISIANA, No. 16 Dryades Street, New Orleans, July 18, 1872.

The State Central Committee of the Regular Republican Party meets daily at these headquarters.

Co-workers and friends from the city and parishes, are invited to call.

Office hours from 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M.

By order of the Committee.

Wm. G. BROWN, Secretary.

Republican papers please copy.

## HALL FOURTH WARD E. M. CLUB

New Orleans, July 1st, 1872.

The following resolutions offered by Mr. George Jones, were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The Convention held at Baton Rouge on the 19th of June 1872, did nominate one W. P. Kellogg, for Governor of this State, and

Whereas, said nomination was obtained through fraud, intimidation and federal interference, brought about by S. B. Packard, Jas. H. Ingraham, and Jas. F. Casey; and

Whereas, said nominations does not express the will of the delegates nor the people, and

Whereas, the Convention refused to treat on terms of equality with the Pinchback committee, then assembled at Baton Rouge, thereby setting aside the will of the people, be it

Resolved, That we the Republicans of the 4th Ward E. M. Club, denounce the nominations made by the Packard Committee, and condemn the action of said Convention.

Signed: B. C. HOWARD, President.

A. PUGH, Jr., Secretary.

## ADDRESS TO THE REPUBLICAN PEOPLE OF LOUISIANA.

Headquarters Regular Republican Party of Louisiana, No. 16 Dryades Street, New Orleans, June 22, 1872.

A convention of the regular Republican party has adjourned to meet on the ninth of August next in the Mechanics' Institute, in the city of New Orleans. By a resolution of this convention, the basis of representation in the same has been doubled, and an election has been ordered for an additional number of delegates to the same, equal in number to the whole delegation already elected. The object in this is to afford an opportunity to all the people of this State who approve of the principles herein set forth to take part in the deliberations of the convention, and in the nomination of capable, honest and representative men, who have their homes and interests in Louisiana, upon a ticket and platform of principles which shall secure the support of all the good people of this State.

In the present confused and transition state of political parties we recognize three universal and powerful sentiments, which run through the hearts of a large majority of the people of this State, without distinction of party. These are:

First—A desire for an honest, economical and stable government, administered by representative men of character and capacity, who shall be chosen without distinction from any official ring.

Second—A conviction that the interests of all the people of this State are identical, and a desire for a growth of new political relations, which shall obliterate past class and sectional animosities, and cultivate that mutual conciliation and good will which is essential to our common prosperity, and to the permanent success of any political party; and

Third—A growing recognition of the good policy and necessity of a closer alliance between the voters of the Republican party and that portion of the native population of the State which has hitherto abstained from political affairs on account of differences created by the late civil war. With such a party, based upon such liberal and beneficent principles, we believe that the rights of the colored people would be safer and better protected, the liberty of opinion and the political interests of the ex-Union soldier, the Northern settler, and the old Union citizen, more cordially and completely secured and the intelligence and property of the State, and the rights of the native Confederate Southerner be better represented than is possible under any other practical combination.

In these premises, we say to the Republicans of the State that in the organization and upon the basis presented by us, is their sole hope for electing any Republican officers in the State, and for preserving their party. The success of the Customhouse state ticket nominated at Baton Rouge is hopeless, and if the fortunes of the Republican party are attached to it, its defeat is certain.

To demonstrate this, we call their attention to the history of the Packard-Customhouse convention at Baton Rouge, which has assumed to present candidates to the people of this State in the name of the Republican party.

Messrs. Packard, Casey, Herwig, Stockdale & Co. set out to control the Republican convention called for August 9, 1872, in the interest of their Customhouse ring, with a view of getting control of the State government at this election for themselves and their associates. To do this they conspired to control that convention.

With this design they sought and obtained permission to use the Customhouse building, the marshes of the United States courts, and the forces of the United States army. In defiance of all decency and respect for public opinion, and to the great scandal of the national government, they convoked the convention to assemble in a United States courtroom in the Customhouse.

They rejected all protests of their Republican fellow-citizens with the imperial insolence and haughtiness of Eastern satraps. To make sure of controlling the primary organization of the convention, and in defiance of all known rules for the organization of such bodies, Messrs. Packard, Casey and their co-conspirators undertook to debar all delegates, except such as they admitted, from a voice in the election of the temporary president. Not satisfied with this, they closed and barred all the doors of the immense Customhouse building against the public for one whole day in order that the lobby, as well as the floor of the convention, should be packed by their own partisans. To further intimidate and coerce the

delegates, they filled the building with special deputy United States marshals armed for the occasion. To complete these extraordinary preparations for a political convention and to emphasize the inauguration of this new style of consulting the wishes of the people, they obtained the necessary order from the military authorities and fortified the closed Customhouse with Gatling guns and paraded it with United States soldiers under arms. One hundred and ten delegates to the convention, being a majority, disgusted and indignant at these tyrannical proceedings, turned away from the Customhouse and assembled in Turner Hall. The State Central Committee appointed by that convention has by its authority convoked the present one.

On the nineteenth of June Mr. Packard and his partisans called a convention at Baton Rouge to nominate candidates for the State offices. The Customhouse cabal could not keep good faith even with their own confederates. In order to secure the nomination of the favorites of their own ring, and obey instructions from a "higher authority," they expelled from their convention all representative and independent men, and seated strangers, intruders, carpet-baggers and proxies of their own creation, until their convention consisted of Customhouse officials, internal revenue tax collectors and postmasters.

Customhouse employees, who were elected as delegates to the Baton Rouge convention were openly threatened with dismissal from office by United States Marshal Packard if they failed to vote as he dictated. The lists of delegates elected as furnished to the State Central Committee by the parish and ward clubs were suppressed by Mr. Packard for four weeks previous to the meeting of the convention, and the names of delegates were not allowed to be made known to members of the committee. Lists of delegates pledged to the ring candidates were manufactured in the United States marshal's office and foisted upon the convention as the regularly elected delegates.

Lobby tickets were issued, so that all access even to the lobby was denied to any but the partisans of Mr. Packard. Mr. Casey refused, in the presence of several well known gentlemen, to assure his Customhouse employees that their places should not be imperiled if they voted independently of Mr. Packard's dictation. Mr. Packard and his instruments, when they discovered that a majority of the convention favored union with the regular Republicans substituted a fraudulent resolution in place of the one really offered, by which such insulting conditions were imposed that union was made impossible. They refused all honorable offers of union with the regular Republicans for the sole reason that such compromise would interfere with the Customhouse state for nominations.

The President and secretary of the convention were convicted in open session of fraudulently altering their own rolls. Credentials were withheld from legally elected delegates unless they would pledge themselves to vote as Mr. Packard ordered them. Finally, by a series of fraudulent, corrupt and tyrannical measures, they rammed the choice of a small Customhouse ring down the throats of the convention in the place of able and well known Republicans, who were really their choice, drove away over one-half of their own members, and cut themselves off from the whole body of regular Republicans, so that success under their lead, and with their ticket, is impossible.

This convention, so constituted, in obedience to the will of its master, James F. Casey, and his chief tool, S. B. Packard, nominated a resident of Illinois for Governor, who was the defender of the massacre of 1866, who refused to employ a single colored man in the Customhouse and who refused to vote for Mr. Sumner's civil rights bill in the United States Senate; a man who has never had a permanent residence in this State, has never been identified with the Republican party and who is a subversive creature of the military ring at Washington.

Their candidate for Lieutenant Governor is a Wilderness Senator, who last winter conspired with Customhouse men and Democrats to overthrow the Republican State government. We therefore say in all honesty and candor to the whole body of Louisiana and colored voters in Louisiana, without regard to past differences, that the only hope for the permanent preservation of their rights and the continued success of Republican principles rests in the thorough reform, the

broader reorganization of the party and the more cordial relations with the native people of the state, to be attained under the leadership of this organization upon the basis above set forth.

To the ex-Union soldier and the native Union Southerner we say that to preserve their interests from the disastrous defeat which awaits the Customhouse clique, and also from the inimical reaction threatened by the restoration of old Democratic organizations and prejudices, and to do their part in wiping out past animosities and furthering closer and more friendly alliance with the old people of the State, as well as to keep faith and discharge their obligations to the colored people who have stood so firmly and faithfully by them, we have opened the only safe and honest road for them and us to follow.

To that large portion of that Southern people who have not hitherto acted with the Republican party, but who have earnestly desired a reorganization of political parties, to secure an honest, stable economical government, and who are willing to extend an earnest, full and cordial recognition of the newly acquired rights of the colored men, and also to accord them equal chances of advancement, man for man, according to their character, ability, intelligence, we say, frankly and boldly, that a new era has arrived, which, if approached with the same candor and liberality on their side as on ours, will remove the clouds that have lowered over us since reconstruction, conciliate all classes of our people, and restore our State to its ancient prosperity, dignity and independence.

We, therefore, for the best interests of Louisiana, and all her people, with an honest desire to save the just rights of all classes—to inaugurate an era of good fellowship between her citizens, and to restore to our State "a government of the people, for the people, and by the people," invite all who agree with the principles and sentiments above set forth to join in electing additional delegates to the convention adjourned to August 9, and to assist in there embodying these principles in authoritative form, and in selecting the best men to carry them into execution.

By order of the committee.

STATE AT LARGE.

P. B. S. Pinchback, O. F. Hunsaker,

A. E. Barber, H. L. Swords,

John Parsons, M. H. Twitcheell,

E. C. Morphy, H. C. Meyers,

N. Underwood, E. V. Leclerc.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

H. Mahoney, O. Key.

SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Patrick Creagh, J. C. Oliver.

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

G. G. Fisk, A. R. Francis.

FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

E. W. Dewees, R. Blunt.

FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

W. Jasper Blackburn, A. B. Harris.

HUGH J. CAMPBELL,

President.

Wm. G. BROWN, Secretary.

Wm. H. Green, Assistant Secretary.

A Large Car.

Among the mechanical novelties to be seen in operation at the Grand Central depot in New York is a steam rail-way car, seventy feet wide, which travels on a track of corresponding width. This great vehicle is made in the form of a low platform car, and the track on which it runs is provided with four rails extending from Fourth avenue to Madison avenue. The car is used for the lateral transfer of passenger cars from the main tracks of the Hudson River, Harlem and New Haven Railways to the various side tracks, thus avoiding the use of turn-tables. The car is propelled by steam, the engine and boiler being contained within a sheet-iron house, carried on one side of the machine.

The cars to be transferred are run upon the great car; steam is then turned on and the huge machine trots off with its burden with as much ease as a horse draws a buggy. The machine is supported on eight wheels, arranged on independent axles. There are in addition four driving wheels arranged upon one axle. It was proposed not long ago to construct a grain railway from New York to Chicago on a gauge of twelve feet. That was considered a big thing in the way of gauges. But it is a pigmy compared with this seventy foot gauge railway and locomotive of the Grand Central.—Exchange.

## REPUDIATING GRANT.

A Significant Letter—A Colored Grant Elector Withdraws from the Ticket and Leaves the Renomination Party—Why the Colored Men can not Support Grant—Inconsistency of the Philadelphia Platform—Too many Indefinite Promises—Men of all Parties can support the Cincinnati Ticket and Nominees.

(From the New York Tribune.)

BALTIMORE, July 8.—A bombshell was thrown into the administration camp in Baltimore this afternoon by the publication of the following letter from the colored candidate on the Grant electoral ticket of this State, from the fourth congressional district. It is reported that Mr. Saunders will carry with him to the Liberal Republican party a great number of colored votes.

BALTIMORE, July 8, 1872.

To Hon. Henry Stockbridge, Chairman Baltimore City Delegation to the late Republican Convention:

Sir—Please accept for yourself and colleagues from the fourth congressional district to the late convention of April 24, 1872, my grateful thanks for the conspicuous favor conferred by placing my name on the Grant electoral ticket, and the assurance of my kindly appreciation of this and other marks of confidence during my participation in the politics of my native State. A profound sense of duty to my race and the demands of an unselfish patriotism superior to mere partisan requirements compel me decline the honor and sever my connection with the Grant wing of the Republican party.

I entertain the hope that at no distant day colored men, as American citizens, will rise superior to the apparent selfishness of their past political action, which has too often been characterized by adhesion to men instead of devotion to principles, and that they will fully comprehend the sacredness of the ballot and the higher duty of citizenship. It is but natural that in the past colored voters should have been consolidated within the ranks of that party through whose instrumentality their rights were in part secured, particularly when the party was itself a unit and the rights of the colored citizen made a political issue; but now, when some of the best men and brightest spirits of that party decline to act with it, and join with other citizens in the formation of a newer and better party with more advanced and more practical ideas, within whose ranks the rights of all men are assured, it is an open question whether the Liberal Republican party is not after all the true Republican party of the country. Now that all men of whatever creed or political opinion accept the situation, recognize the rights of all men, and guarantee their maintenance, it is but fair to suppose that the time is really come to permit the "dead past to bury its dead" and for all voters to come up to that comprehensive platform which, while recognizing the equity of equal rights, gives promise of perpetual peace and prosperity to the whole country. In the coming presidential campaign it is of the last importance that colored men cast off the fetters of political servitude, ignore the tyranny of a false and vicious party discipline, and, like all other men, exercise their political franchise according to the dictates of an enlightened and untrammelled judgment.

Even were it possible for me to remain on your ticket, I could not approve and abet the bitter and continued factional warfare for which the great party in Maryland is remarkable, and which is a dominant characteristic of that party in every State in the Union. Neither would I on any consideration lend myself to the basely ungrateful task of vilifying and bounding life-long friends of human liberty and of equal rights, who, by their labors and sacrifices through a period of more than a quarter of a century, have made it possible for men of my race to enjoy the privileges of American citizenship.

I have read carefully that elaborate compilation of indefinite promises of the Philadelphia platform, and beg to suggest that if after more than eleven years of absolute control of the government, it is deemed wise to be so prolific in platform declaration, it is just possible that four years' longer lease of power will be inadequate to the full performance of the stupendous task marked out for the party at Philadelphia. That complete and exact equality in the enjoyment of all civil, political and public rights without discrimination on account of race, creed, color or previous condition

of servitude, of which the Philadelphia convention gives assurance, is no doubt intended as a bait for the colored voters of the country, and it is supposed to have great leading influence, though a Republican Congress, in utter contempt of this and other promises made at Philadelphia, adjourns and makes no sign. If this convention was the concentrated voice of the Republican party, speaking authoritatively for the President, Congress and the people, it is incomprehensible why some of these platform sentiments were not met at once and crystallized into federal statute provisions. I do not question the wisdom of this eminently capable and respectable body, nor do I doubt the sincerity of these declarations, but I can not lose sight of the fact that it is perilous in the extreme to intrust the vital measures to other and future Congresses, which may not in the eternal fitness of things, be in consonance with the Philadelphia convention.

I dissent from the doctrine enunciated that the enforcement of the appropriate legislation made by the recent amendment to the national constitution can only be trusted to the Grant administration. If the tenets of American citizenship depends upon the success of any political party and is necessarily jeopardized upon the peripatetic return of each national political contest, then that exalted right is more honorable than honorable. Instead of being an object of just patriotic pride, it would be a boon unsought after and despised when secured. Of course I differ widely from these absurd premises, so antagonistic to the genius of our institutions, and hold that the exercise of the rights and the employment of the privileges of citizenship by the colored people of the country depends not upon the success of a political party which is often a factional or sectional national, but upon the better sentiment, broad charity and advanced civilization of the American people as a nation. In the light of the limited intelligence I am enabled to bring to bear upon the issues now before the people of the country, I am constrained to see in the Philadelphia platform a confession of weakness.

If any political party, after three successive terms of the administration of government power, has need of such profusion of promise, evidently for the purpose of securing votes to perpetuate its existence, it is within the pale of possibility that the country will survive its defeat and go forward to the accomplishment of its high destiny without the special guardianship of such a party.

I am persuaded that the Cincinnati platform does not differ very widely in declaration of principles from the Philadelphia instrument, and that all voters, of whatever political opinion, can stand upon it without sacrifice of principle, and support the Liberal Republican nominees without stultification; and I consider the indorsement of these candidates by the other than the Cincinnati convention as additional evidence of their acceptability to the American people. I believe it to be the duty as well as right of every American citizen to exercise his political prerogative freely and fearlessly, and, on occasion, give full expression to his sentiments, while carefully respecting the same duty and right in all other men; and that in governments like ours all effort to control the political action of the citizen by class, caste, or sectional prejudice, for individual, factional, or partisan aggrandizement, if successful to any extent and through any considerable period of time, will inevitably tend toward the subversion of the very objects for which co-operative or republican governments are formed. In the performance of this duty as a citizen, and in the exercise of this undoubted right, I shall in my humble sphere advocate the obliteration of all party lines, and the sustenance of a new party, so composed as to give promise of successfully mastering the problems of the present and future, under the leadership of that grand old veteran of equal rights, Horace Greeley, whose record and whose life is a sufficient guarantee that the rights of all men will be protected under his administration. I am not unmindful of the utter insignificance of my effort in this direction. Neither do I imagine for a moment that my opinion will affect the general result. Nevertheless, I shall endeavor to perform my whole duty, and shall accept cheerfully all the consequences.

Very respectfully,

W. U. SAUNDERS.



# The Louisianian,

OWNED, EDITED AND MANAGED BY  
COLORED MEN, IS PUBLISHED  
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NO. 114 CARondelet STREET,  
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Wm. C. BROWN, Editor and Publisher

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O. Rey, of Orleans.

SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.  
Pat. Creagh, of Orleans.  
J. C. Oliver, of St. James.

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.  
G. G. Fiske, of East Baton Rouge.  
A. R. Francis, of Lafayette.

FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.  
E. W. Dewees, of DeSoto.  
R. Blunt, of Natchitoches.

FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.  
A. B. Harris, of Concordia.  
W. Jasper Blackburn, of Claiborne.

## STATE AT LARGE.

P. B. S. Pinchback, of Orleans.  
N. Underwood, of Baton Rouge.  
O. F. Hunsacker, of St. James.  
A. E. Barber, of Orleans.  
W. H. Twitchell, of Red River.  
H. C. Myers, of Natchitoches.  
John Parsons, of Orleans.  
H. L. Swords, of Assumption.  
E. C. Morphy, of Orleans.  
E. V. Leclerc, of Orleans.

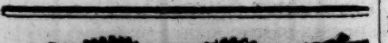
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A. E. Barber, O. F. Hunsacker,  
M. H. Twitchell.

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A. B. Harris, E. W. Dewees,  
H. Mahoney, H. C. Myers,  
John Parsons.

Republican papers throughout the State please copy.



FOR PRESIDENT IN 1873,

U. S. GRANT,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

HENRY WILSON,

OF MASSACHUSETTS.

SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1872.

On our first page we copy a remarkably thoughtful letter from the pen of an able colored man in Baltimore, giving his reasons for withdrawing his further support from President Grant.

Mayor Flanders has offered the keeping of the archives of the City Hall to the widow of the late Lieut. Gov. Dunn, and there is no doubt that Mrs. Dunn will accept the position.

The Lafourche Times mentions a late "unpleasantness" in Houma between Customhouse and administration men. Hon. Chas. Verrett, and another person, "were severely cut by Keys," says the Times. Is that to be the little game too? Better beware of the fate of those who "take the sword."

The town of Franklin, in the parish of St. Mary, has a fire engine and a fire company, which ought to be an effective concern, for "Reuben White," writing in the Sugar Bowl, says: "Since the organization of a fire company in Franklin, insurance has fallen one cent. This fact speaks volumes in favor of an engine."

Col. George W. Carter left the city two or three days ago on a visit to President Grant, to whom it is reported Mr. Carter will fully explain the unwarrantable assumptions and officious meddlingness and tyrannical conduct of the President's appointees down here. Judge E. C. Billings also accompanied Col. Carter.

The Eleventh Ward Republican Club has been reorganized. See Club Directory.

The Customhouse men have organized a Grant and Wilson campaign club in the Third Ward.

## MORE SLANDERS REFUTED.

The Citizens' Guard fairly earns the palm for falsification. It has a natural disposition to circulate the most unblushing untruths at all times. One of its latest is that "J. Sella Martin, in his recent letter to the New York Tribune, admits and exults over the fact that Pinchback is for Greeley and is laboring in his interest." A gross perversion of what he did say. And for whatever Mr. Martin's independent opinion may be estimated at, we quote his precise language; he says:—

"I think he (Mr. Greeley) will get 20,000 out of the 85,000 colored voters of this State. Such a force led by Pinchback, who combines in himself nearly all of the best elements of leadership, when added to the Liberal and Reform vote, will sweep the State."

A political forecast Mr. Martin has a perfect right to indulge in, without rendering Mr. Pinchback open to the malicious imputation that he is laboring in the interest of Mr. Greeley, an occupation by the way that we by no means consider disgraceful.

With reference to the fling at this paper on account of having Grant and Wilson up for President and Vice President, we have to say that they are there because the Republican party of the country nominated them, and we so stated when we replaced their names in our columns, and we propose to yield party allegiance until we are abundantly satisfied that President Grant should not be again entrusted with the vast powers of Chief Executive of the nation.

If the indignities, insults, outrages of rights, malicious wickedness, and the long and grievous train of wrongs endured at the hands of Federal hirelings are to continue, and the conviction force itself upon us that a President should be in the White House who would restrain his appointees within their legitimate spheres of duty, or who would redress wrongs unjustly inflicted by them, and we believe that the best interests of all classes will be otherwise subserved, we shall not hesitate to promptly absolve ourselves from servile allegiance to a party whose cohorts are daily proving themselves to be without scruple, principle, or conscience, and we shall advise the 85,000 colored votes of the State to do likewise. What Mr. Pinchback may find himself driven into by the constant and unrelenting abuse and vilification of President Grant's office-holders in Louisiana is another thing.

Mr. Pinchback's fidelity to his party has certainly been fully tested by the Customhouse crowd.

His best services, his proudest record, his most glorious triumphs on behalf of his party and his race, his faithful and incessant labors, his self-sacrifice and laying down of all ambition in the interests of Republicanism, have all been trampled on and abused by this conscienceless crowd, who, without characters themselves, strive to reduce others to their level. And yet we find him still faithfully clinging to the last hope of success for his party, while the Customhouse crowd, knowing as well as he does that they cannot carry their ticket by themselves, are recklessly endangering success by villainous attacks on honest men.

The Boston Peace Jubilee has failed to pay its expenses, and leaves the guarantee fund to make up the deficiency of \$150,000. Confidences is, however, reposed in the executive committee that they will devise means to re-imburse Mr. Gilmore for his expenditure of time and labor. The Boston Post concludes an article on the subject by saying: "The excellent management of the festival, from its very inception, is a guarantee that it will not be allowed to prove a failure in any respect, ultimately."

## AUDACIOUS MISREPRESENTATION.

The Customhouse Guard, notorious for inventing all sorts of tales to manufacture temporary prejudice in the minds of its readers against its opponents, has been at great pains to be particularly unscrupulous and defamatory in its reports of the proceedings of the Third Ward Republican Club last Saturday night. Its report is a tissue of falsehoods.

It is false that only a few members were present, because on a rising vote to suspend the rules, one hundred and twelve members voted.

It is false that Warmothites either presented the resolutions of denunciation or passed them, because the framers, movers and supporters are as staunch Grant and Wilson men as any in the Customhouse.

It is false that the resolutions were passed by any fraud or show of force, because the test vote had decided the question, and the majority so ascertained, proposed to carry out their programme, and did it.

It is false, doubly false, that the resolutions were ever promptly, or at all killed at any time, and the secretary of the club knows it.

It is false that the lights were interfered with by the majority present, because the meter was placed in special custody of three men, who turned out to be in the minority, and whatever interference there was with the lights must have come from that quarter.

It is false that the resolutions did not fairly pass, because, the stampede took place immediately as the overwhelming "ayes" were pronounced, and on re-assembling immediately the "noes" responded—only feebly.

It would be idle to pursue the report further through its malicious windings, we have gone this length in justice to our fellow-warders. As for the threat to rally in force, and give us a hat full of tyranny, the third warders can afford to laugh at such insolent impotence. They have grown tired of the dictatorial and overbearing conduct of the Customhouse crowd, and have resolved to endure it no longer; so come with your "formidable body" and your cheap and worthless sympathy. *Qui a peur?*

## ELECTION OF ADDITIONAL DELEGATES.

The regular Republican organizations of the city and parish of Orleans are promptly responding to the call of the State Central Committee by the election of additional delegates to the Convention adjourned to August 9.

The First Ward has elected W. G. Carnes, E. W. Woodruff, J. S. Nobles and A. Frilot.

The Second Ward, Wm. Baker, F. A. Johnson, Chas. Labuzan, Joseph Garcia.

Third Ward, John B. Keller, E. P. Chase, Dr. R. Smith, W. G. Brown, W. H. Waters, C. Montaldo, George Bears, John L. Davis.

Fourth Ward, R. St. Armand, Leon Populus, R. C. Howard, Robt. Malcolm.

Fifth Ward, O. Rey, N. Lastrapes, J. A. Raynal, T. L. Medley, Edward Davis, Edward Quirk.

Sixth Ward, P. F. Benedict, C. Bergeron.

Seventh Ward, L. P. Pijean, Wm. H. Green, John Hussey, St. F. Casanova, Wm. J. Moore, Louis Smith.

Eighth Ward, Gustave Lacoste, Louis Whitlow.

Tenth Ward, John Zellars, Seymour Alcorn, Allen Bibb and Chas. Bibb.

Eleventh Ward, E. C. Vankirk, A. J. Johnson, P. J. Isabelle, David Fisher.

Twelfth Ward, M. C. Carroll, John Marks.

Fourteenth Ward, R. W. Todd, Eugene Claiborne.

Fifteenth Ward, S. Bunckley, David Mason, W. W. Freeman, H. Carroll.

What business have the Customhouse men to be endeavoring to interfere with and trying to steal control of the second and third districts' Grant and Wilson campaign clubs? These men are not content to let even the best Grant and Wilson supporters organize clubs, unless Customhouse officers, or their minions, are at the head of affairs. We mistake the Sixth and Seventh Warders, however, if they submit to the insolent and usurping demands of these tyrants.

## A NOBLE BENEFACTION.

The Trustees of the Louisville Medical College, (Louisville, Ky.) have created one of the most liberal benefactions ever conferred by a public Institution. They have instituted one Beneficiary Scholarship for each Congressional District in all of the States. By this means very many poor but deserving young men will be enabled to obtain a thorough medical education. Any one wishing to take advantage of this Benefaction should write to Dr. E. S. Gaillard, Dean of the Faculty of the Louisville Medical College, Louisville, Ky., when he will receive a college catalogue with full information in regard to all that is necessary for him to do to secure one of these Scholarships. With proper delicacy the names of those who have secured the Beneficiary Scholarships will be known only to the Dean of the Faculty.

In accordance with the old Hippocratic oath, forbidding physicians to charge the families of each other for services rendered, the Faculty of this College will make no charge for teaching sons of physicians, and as no physician charges a clergyman's family, the sons of clergymen will receive the same privilege. The next College session begins October 1st, 1872. As the lecture fees charged for each student who has not obtained a Beneficiary Scholarship, amount to \$120, annually, the public can appreciate the extent of this benefaction.

The Fourteenth Warders have woke up with a vim, and the old Iron Clad Radical Republican Mother Club, presided over by Madison Brown, Esq., met on Tuesday night. The meeting was highly enthusiastic, and on the adoption of a resolution inviting Lt. Gov. Pinchback, Capt. W. B. Barrett, Senator Harris and others, and the assurance of a prominent member present that on Tuesday, July 30, these gentlemen might be expected to address them, they but increased in their enthusiasm.

The report of any "Packard" footing in Plaquemine parish is unreal. No such thing is possible. The Empire Parish is decidedly against the Customhouse ring, and any gathering of a few creatures in some corner, and calling themselves "the people" of the parish, and pretending to control anything or anybody outside of their deluded selves, will prove to be "a mockery, a delusion and a snare."

The Republicans of the Fourth Ward had a rousing meeting on Monday evening, at their regular club, presided over by R. C. Howard, Esq. The presence of so many "old stagers" of the ward to hear their champion and friend, Lt. Gov. Pinchback, was cheering and doubtless encouraged the speaker to talk to them as long and as well he did.

The Baton Rouge Sugar Planter folks are dying of ennui, and in despair they exclaim: "Can't somebody get up an excitement in this parish—something to stir up our sluggish people? We can't even hear of a first-class dog fight or a rat hunt, and as for drinking Dolly Varden juleps to while away the time, is rather warm work for this kind of weather."

Blackburn's *Illiad* hoists a State ticket, and puts its editor on for Lieutenant Governor. We admire many things in our accomplished contemporary, but this time he has lost his modesty. He suggests, "send me" before the question "whom shall I send?" is put.

Don't confound the "third ward row," which is before a United States Commissioner, with the regular club which repudiated the Baton Rouge doctors last Saturday night. The one in court is a new Customhouse concern on Lafayette street, started recently as a working men's club.

What has become of the *Guard's* ridicule of the *Algers* "fizzle"? Thursday's *Republican* furnishes the names of Loan, Toy, De Klyne and other recently prominent granite building men.

Willis Parker calls on all the colored men, favorable to the election of Greeley and Brown, to assist him in the formation of a Central Club in New Orleans.

## ST. JAMES ALL RIGHT.

SPEECHES BY LIEUT. GOV. PINCHBACK, GENERAL HUGH J. CAMPBELL, GENERAL A. E. BARBER, CAPTAIN W. B. BARRETT, JOHN HEDGECOCK, ESQ.

At a large and enthusiastic meeting of the Republicans of St. James parish at Anderson's store, last Sunday, General O. F. Hunsacker was chosen president and Eugene Gaudet secretary.

The president, upon taking the chair, was received with three rousing cheers. He expressed his great gratification at witnessing the enthusiasm and unanimity of the Republican party. In the success of that party, he said, rests the only hope of the colored people. He concluded amid great cheering, and introduced the speakers from New Orleans.

Lieutenant Governor Pinchback being introduced, spoke nearly an hour and three-quarters. His speech was listened to with the closest attention, and was continually interrupted by the hearty applause. He renewed the history of the division in the Republican party, the conduct of the Customhouse officials on the 6th of December, their action in January, and was particularly severe on Mr. Antoine; told the people all about how Antoine signed a written compact with the Democracy, in which he pledged himself to vote to remove Pinchback from the office of Lieut. Gov., give the Democratic Senators the control of the best offices of the State and to put out of the Senate Republican Senators and seat Democrats in their places, and asked the colored people whether they were prepared to support such a man for the second office in the gift of the people of Louisiana, which was responded to unanimously "No! no!! no!!!"

To the white portion of the audience he said: "To the white men present I wish to say that the time has come when you can afford to cast aside your prejudices and join us in the glorious work of selecting the best and most efficient men for offices, and establishing harmonious relations between the two races of our people; you must remember that there are nearly ninety thousand colored voters in this State who you cannot afford to ignore even if you desired. I will admit we need your friendship; we are not unmindful of the fact that you own nearly all the land and have nearly all the money, and that we cannot do without your land and money. And you must not forget that our labor is as essential to you as your land is to us, for your cane, cotton, and rice fields can only be cultivated by the strong and brown arm of the colored people. These considerations make a new departure absolutely necessary; you must be as liberal as I am confident our people will be in the coming election; forget past differences; lay aside personal preferences, and let our common aim be to bring our people closer together on more friendly terms, each respecting the rights of the other. If we can only do this, Louisiana will be the happiest spot on the American continent."

At the conclusion of Mr. Pinchback's speech three rousing cheers were given for him, which were pleased to see the whites joined in.

Hon. Hugh J. Campbell was next introduced and spoke as follows: Fellow-citizens of St. James—I thank you for your kind and enthusiastic reception. This is my second visit to your beautiful parish. I come again to meet you on your invitation upon the same errand, that is to speak to you in behalf of the regular old Republican principles and the support of the regular Republican convention. I have listened with particular interest to the speech of the distinguished and able representative man of your own people (Governor Pinchback) to-day, and I was proud, both for your sake and mine, that in your presence and before so many of the representative white citizens of the parish, he, as a man of your people, delivered so noble, able, manly, and statesmanlike a speech. In listening to him you and they listened to the embodiment of your race, presenting before both races in the purest, most eloquent and most unvarnished language, the clearest and most unambiguous logic, in the noblest and fairest possible spirit, and with an appeal to the greatest interests, and the highest sentiments of the whole people, your interests, your rights, your claims and your purposes in the coming election.

Such a speech coming from your people could it go forth trumpet-tongued into every parish in this State and penetrate to the ears of all their people, would elicit a warm and hearty response from every true Louisiana heart. I was proud of it as one of the noblest intellectual efforts I

ever listened to. But the part of which I was most proud, which caused my pulse to bound, and my blood to course its veins like swollen rivers, was that sentiment which will immortalize the speaker, in which he said to the white people of this State that the time had come for a new departure of the Republican party in Louisiana on a broader and more friendly road, in which he and his people were anxious to take by the hand the older white citizens of the State, without regard to past differences on account of the war or other causes. Now my friends, in the present transition and confused State of political parties, this is a significant and important announcement which should and I believe will, attract the careful thought of all the people.

Let me come right down and talk to the doubts and the questions which I know you are at this moment thinking over, even if you do not express them.

First you see a great General, who led the Union armies to victory, and has been the Republican President for four years, again a Republican candidate for the Presidency. But on the other side you see an old-time Republican and Abolitionist, one of your earliest and truest friends, nominated against General Grant by another Republican convention, and afterward, only a few days ago, the entire Democratic party of the United States ratifying this Republican nomination. You see Republicans and Democrats, Union men and Confederates swinging their hats and hurrahing for this old Abolitionist and Republican. This puzzles you, don't it? (Cries of yes, yes.)

Well, then, again you, four years ago, elected Governor Warmoth your Governor. Since he went into power you have had greater liberties, better secured rights, more privileges, more power and better advantages than ever before. You have regarded him as your Republican leader and chief. You also see old faithful and recognized Republicans, such as Governor Pinchback, General Hunsacker, General Barber and others, whom you have ever seen where your rights or interests were in question, standing up and contending faithfully for you. You see these gentlemen representing the regular Republican State convention here claiming your support for the August convention as the only true Republican organization in the State, and the only one whose candidates will have any hope of success.

On the other hand you see Mr. Packard, Mr. Ingraham, Mr. Dovee and others telling you that they are Republicans; that one Mr. Kellogg—did you ever hear of him? (Cries of no—don't know him.) Did you ever see him? (No—we never will, I reckon)—one Mr. Kellogg is to be your Republican leader and chief. This puzzles you, don't it? You ask what does this mean? I will tell you. First, as to our own State. General Grant's federal appointees, Messrs. Packard, Casey and others, were not satisfied with running their federal offices. They set to work to control the State convention so that they could get the State offices also. They couldn't do this fairly. So they tried to do it by force. They called the convention in the Customhouse; they locked it; they employed professional ruffians and bruisers of New Orleans as deputy marshals, and called out soldiers to back them, and they then refused to admit over one half of the delegates elected by the people. These delegates of yours and of the people then left the Customhouse and assembled the regular Republican convention in Turner Hall, New Orleans. These Customhouse men, last June, held another convention at Baton Rouge. There they refused, against the wishes of a majority of their own men, to unite with us, the regular Republicans. They turned out a large number of their own delegates and finally disgusted and drove away at least the half of their own convention. This constituted the Customhouse men pretended to nominate Mr. Kellogg as the Republican candidate for Governor, and to make him your leader. We say we repudiate these pretensions. We cannot accept their candidates. First, Republicans did not nominate them. Second, the candidates are not Republicans. Mr. Kellogg is not a Republican. Mr. Clinton is not a Republican. The result is they can not elect that ticket. We can not elect it for them even if we tried. Therefore to our convention of August 9, do the Republicans look to nominate a true Republican ticket which shall satisfy the people. This we will try to do, and ask you to help us by sending good men to the convention. Now as to national matters, President Grant has had two faults, which have brought about all our trouble. First, he has had bad advisers and has been led by them. Second, he has had too many brothers-in-law. This thing has happened not alone in this State, but in almost all the States. This dissatisfied so many Republicans that a large convention of them met at Cincinnati and nominated another Republican, as opposed to General Grant. This man is Horace Greeley, son of the oldest and most faithful abolitionists and Republicans in the land. This man has also been almost unanimously ratified by the Democrats. Between these two I present have no choice. As to our convention, it has recognized the liberty of every one to vote as he pleases between two Republicans. As for me, I regard the spectacle of white men and colored, Northern and Southern men, Union soldiers and Confederate soldiers turning up, their hats for such a true Republican and honest man as Mr. Greeley as one of the most remarkable phenomena that has ever been seen in civilized politics. I welcome it as the bright morning-star of another day that is dawn upon our people. But I am not a Liberal Republican. I am a Republican. I and my people are willing to say one thing. If to the olive branch extended by our convention in its address, and to the benediction, honestly and honest offer of Mr. Greeley, the Confederates and Southerners of Louisiana respond on State as well

as on national matters, by an equally hearty and general response, showing to the people that there is to be no more fighting their rights, their privileges, their advantages, and that they shall be well protected in the old one, then I am but too glad to join in this grand movement, and with that royal warrant of America's noblest heart, Charles Sumner's "Reconciliation," as my battle cry, to the great army of peace-makers as a primary object of our march.

But should the councils of the wild and rabid "die in the ditch" Democrats of Orleans prevail with the white people of this State, and a straight Democratic ticket to be taken up by them, and ought to be taken on as a tail to the Greeley ticket, with all the consequent revival of old passions, prejudices and persecutions inseparable from such a policy, then, my friends, and those who think with me, all the white and colored men of this State, I speak this to men who have ears and eyes and have eyes and ears.

Every good and true sentiment, when pressed, strikes a chord in the hearts of men, which will surely respond sooner or later. It may be months or years, but the note will come back. In 1861, President Lincoln, on the 18th of February, issued a generous heart, said to the Southern people: "We are not enemies, but friends. We sought to sound that 'mystic chord of great and glorious common memory' which stretched from heart to heart throughout this great people. No response came back that year, nor the year next, for eleven, long, and years. Some might have thought that that was buried beneath the discords and carnage of war and civil enmity. But eleven years after about back in chords the same note as pure and unselfish and sweet as when first uttered, but now resounding with the acclaim of all these millions of hearts.

Our convention, in its address, has set forth a note which will find its response in the hearts of all the true Republicans of Louisiana on a basis of good faith, equal and exact justice, and the general well, in a forgetfulness of past wrongs and differences, to the end that henceforth Louisiana shall rule themselves without the intervention of bayonets, the depredations of enforcement laws, or the meddling of federal office-holders.

We regret our inability to furnish the speeches of Gen. Barber and Capt. Barrett; both gentlemen, however, dwell on the dangers and duties of the hour.

To Presidents of clubs who have elected additional delegates to the August Convention, let us suggest the propriety of forwarding the necessary official information to the Republican Headquarters.

On Thursday last a grand Republican mass meeting and barbecue were held at a spot ten miles back of Amite City, in the parish of St. Helena, and were addressed by Lieutenant Governor Pinchback, Senator Barber and others. The speeches were received with great enthusiasm. We will fully report the proceedings in our next.

To THE PICAYUNE.—With reference to Pinchback's complaining of "the seat of honor" at Governor Warmoth's side being occupied by the editor of the Times, we advise to say—Pinchback don't complain.

## PARISH COMMITTEE DOINGS.

HEADQUARTERS PARISH COMMITTEE, REGULAR REPUBLICAN PARTY, NEW ORLEANS, JULY 14, 1872.

WHEREAS, The interests of the laboring class in this Parish and State have always been provided for and protected in accordance with the Republican Party, and Whereas, Defeat to said party in this parish and State in November next, is the death knell of too many of the rights and privileges now enjoyed by many of our fellow-citizens, and the advent in our midst of a reign of proscription and political servitude in which the laboring classes will be the sufferers.

Resolved, That we invite all Republicans, well-wishers and lovers of his State, to come forward and join in sending delegates to the Convention, August 9th, to nominate a State ticket, which will bear us off to victory.

Resolved, That the signing of the roll of membership shall be *prima facie* evidence of a recognition of the State Central Committee presided over by Hon. Hugh J. Campbell.

Resolved, That inasmuch as the vigorous efforts in the contests now being pursued by the several political parties in this State for the purpose of endeavoring to be for the sole purpose of endeavoring to secure control of the State and parish governments, we, the Parish Committee of the Republican Party, justly apprehending the political and well-wishers of the party, and as well as those favoring Republicans in office, in this parish, to at once endeavor to assist in securing those results, and to attain those results, the purpose to make individual members the proprietors of his choice of the national ticket untrammelled.

Resolved, That a copy of the above be forwarded to each ward club for concourse, and all notices of concourse sent to Sub-Committees.

(Signed) THOMAS ISABELLE, Acting Chairman.

(Signed) Wm. H. GREEN, Secretary.

Felix A. JOHNSON, Corresponding Secretary.

EVERETT...  
SIGNED...  
CLUB...  
FIRST WARD...  
SECOND WARD...  
THIRD WARD...  
FOURTH WARD...  
FIFTH WARD...  
SIXTH WARD...  
SEVENTH WARD...  
EIGHTH WARD...  
NINTH WARD...  
TENTH WARD...  
ELEVENTH WARD...  
TWELFTH WARD...  
THIRTEENTH WARD...  
FOURTEENTH WARD...  
FIFTEENTH WARD...  
SIXTEENTH WARD...  
SEVENTEENTH WARD...  
EIGHTEENTH WARD...  
NINETEENTH WARD...  
TWENTIETH WARD...  
W. S. L...







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